tically determined pattern-systems which appear to be activated or inactivated separately and probably have different temperature coefficients. Pupae monitored as having just completed in-diapause changes are required for experimental investigation of thermal effects on post-diapause pattern development.

In Artogeia napi, exceptionally, phenotypes other than the "spring" and "summer" forms normal for the subspecies concerned may be produced. Late summer ("autumn") forms are generally summer forms modified to a variable extent. The artificial "super-spring" phenotype mimics the "restricta" form developed even in European stocks when they are made homozygous for a recessive gene present in ssp. oleracea.

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29: 29 etc., espec. 77-80, 103-5, 240-2.

FEBRUARY IN HAMPSHIRE. — The temperature on the 11th at 11.30 p.m. was 27°F. By the 16th snow lay from 4 in. deep and temperatures were still at freezing point. From the 16th to 22nd snow drifts up to 6 ft. deep blocked many roads. On the 23rd it was warm and most of the snow had thawed. The temperature on the 24th at 11.30 p.m. was 50°F. and I recorded the following at my m.v. light: Phigalia pilosaria D. & S. (Pale Brindled Beauty) (21), a record for one night; Erannis leucophaearia D. & S. (Spring Usher) (6), not recorded before from the garden; Theria rupicapraria D. & S. (Early Moth) (5), a record for one night; Operophtera brumata L. (Winter Moth) (1), not previously recorded in February in my garden; Conistra vaccinii L. (Chestnut). After this remarkable night, one wonders what the rest of 1978 will hold. — R. A. Bell, Northwood Lodge, Northwood Park, Sparsholt, near Winchester, Hants.